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The Coral Ring; OR, THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

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"There is no time of life in which young girls are so thoroughly selfish as from fifteen to twenty," said Edward Ashton deliberately, as he laid down a book he had been reading, and leaned over the centre table.

"You insulting fellow!" replied a tall, brilliant-looking creature, who was lounging on an ottoman hard by, over one of Dickens' last works.

"Truth, coz.—for all that," said the gentleman, with the air of one who means to provoke a discussion.

"Now, Edward, this is just one of your wholesale declarations—for nothing only to get me into a dispute with you, you know," replied the lady. "On your conscience, now, (if you have one,) is it not so?"

"My conscience feels quite easy, cousin, in subscribing to that very sentiment, as my confession of faith," replied the gentleman, with provoking sang froid.

"Pshaw!—it's one of your fastidious bachelor notions. See what comes, now, of living to your time of life without a wife,—disrespect for the sex, and all that. Really, cousin, your symptoms are getting alarming."

"Nay, now, cousin Florence," said Edward, "you are a girl of moderately good sense, with all your nonsense—now don't you (I know you do) think just so too?"

"Think just so too! do hear the creature!" replied Florence. "No, sir; you can speak for yourself in this matter, but I beg leave to enter my protest when you speak for me too."

"Well, now, where is there, coz., among all our circle, a young girl that has any sort of purpose or object in life to speak of, except to make herself as interesting and agreeable as possible—to be admired, and to pass her time in as amusing a way as she can! Where will you find one between fifteen and twenty, that has any serious regard for the improvement and best welfare of those with whom she is connected at all, or that modifies her in the least, with reference to it? Now, cousin, in very serious earnest, you have about as much real character, as much earnest and depth of feeling, and as much good sense, when one can get at it, as any young lady of them all, and yet, on your conscience, can you say that you live with any sort of reference to any body's good—or to any thing but your own present amusement and gratification?"

"What a shocking adjuration," replied the lady, "prefaced, too, by a three-story compliment! Well, being so adjured, I must think to the best of my ability.—And now, seriously and soberly, I don't see as I am selfish,—I do all that I have any accession to do, for any body. You know that we have servants to do every thing that is necessary about the house, so that there is no occasion for my making a display of housewifely excellence, and I wait on mamma if she has a headache, and hand papa his slippers and newspaper, and find uncle John's spectacles for him twenty times a day, (no small matter that,) and then—"

"But after all, what is the object and purpose of your life?"

"Why—I haven't any. I don't see how I can have any—that is, as I am made. Now, you know I've none of the fussing, baby tending, herb-tea making recommendations of Aunt Sally, and divers others of the class commonly called useful. Indeed, to tell the truth, I think useful persons are commonly rather fussy and stupid. They are just like the boneset and horehound and catnip, very necessary to be raised in a garden, but not in the least ornamental."

"And you charming young ladies, who philosophize in kid slippers and French dresses, are the tulips and roses,—very charming, and delightful, and sweet, but fit for nothing on earth but parlor ornaments."

"Well, parlor ornaments are good in their way," said the young lady, coloring and looking a little vexed.

"So you give up the point, then," said the gentleman, "that is all you girls are good for—just to amuse yourselves, amuse others, look pretty, and be agreeable."

"Well, and if we behave well to our parents, and are amiable in the family—I don't know—and yet," said Florence, sighing, "I have often had a sort of vague idea of something higher that we might become—yet really—what more than this is expected of us? what else can we do?"

"I used to read, in old fashioned novels, about ladies visiting the sick and the poor," replied Edward. "You remember Caleb's in Search of a Wife?"

"Yes truly; that is to say, I remember the story, part of it, and the love scenes; but for all those over-lavish conversations of Dr. Barlow, Mr. Stanley, and nobody knows who else, I skipped those of course. But really, this visiting and tending the poor, and all that, seems ve-

ry well in a story, where the lady goes into a picturesque cottage half overgrown with honeysuckle, and finds an emaciated, but still beautiful woman, sitting propped up by pillows. But come to the downright matter of fact of poking about in all these vile, dirty alleys, and snoring little, dark rooms, amid troops of grinning children, and smelling codfish and onions, and nobody knows what—dear me, my benevolence always evaporates before I get through. I'd rather pay any body five dollars a day to do it for me than do it myself. The fact is, that I have neither fancy nor nerves for this kind of thing."

"Well, granting, then, that you can do nothing for your fellow creatures unless you are to do it in the most genteel, comfortable and picturesque manner possible, is there not a great field for a woman like you, Florence, in your influence over your associates? With your talents for conversation, your tact and self-possession and lady-like gift of saying any thing you choose, are you not responsible, in some wise, for the influence you exert over those by whom you are surrounded?"

"I never thought of it," replied Florence.

"Now, you remember the remarks that Mr. Fortescue made, the other evening, on the religious services at church?"

"Yes I do; and I thought then he was too bad."

"And I do not suppose there was one of you ladies in the room that did not think so too; but yet the matter was all passed over with smiles, and with not a single insinuation that he had said any thing unpleasing or disagreeable."

"Well, what could we do? One does not want to be rude, you know."

"Do!—could you not, Florence, you who have always taken the lead in society, and who have been noted for always being able to say and do what you please,—could you not have shown him that those remarks were unpleasing to you, as decidedly as you certainly would have done if they had related to the character of your father or brother? To my mind, a woman of true moral feeling should feel herself as much insulted when her religion is treated with contempt, as if the contempt was shown to herself. Do you not know the power which is given to you women to awe and restrain us in your presence, and to guard the sacredness of things which you treat as holy? Believe me, Florence, that Fortescue, in fact as he is, would reverence a woman with whom he dared not trifle on sacred subjects."

Florence rose from her seat with a heightened color, her dark eyes brightening through tears.

"I am sure what you say is just, cousin, and yet I have never thought of it before. I will—I am determined to begin, after this, to live with some better purpose than I have done."

"And let me tell you, Florence, in starting a new course, as in learning to walk, taking the first step is every thing. Now, I have a first step to propose to you."

"Well, cousin—"

"Well, you know, suppose, that among your train of adorers you number Colonel Elliot?"

Florence smiled.

"Perhaps you do not know, what is certainly true, that among the most discerning and cool part of his friends, Elliot is considered as a lost man."

"Good heavens! Edward, what do you mean?"

"Simply this, that with all his brilliant talents, his amiable and generous feelings, and his success in society, Elliot has not self control enough to prevent his becoming confirmed in intemperate habits."

"I never dreamed of this," replied Florence. "I knew that he was spirited and free, fond of society, and excitable, but never expected any thing beyond."

"Elliot has tact enough never to appear in ladies' society, when he is not in a fit state for it," replied Edward; "but yet it is so."

"But is he really so bad?"

"He stands just on the verge, Florence—just where a word fully spoken might turn him. Is a noble creature, full of all sorts of fine impulses and feelings, the only son of a mother who dotes on him, the idolized brother of sisters who love him as you love your brothers, Florence; and he stands where a word, a look—so they be of the right kind—might save him."

"And why, then, do you not speak to him?" said Florence.

"Because I am not the best person, Florence. There is another who could do it better—one whom he admires, who stands in a position which would forbid his feeling angry—a person, cousin, whom I have heard in gayer moments say, that she knew how to say any thing she pleased, without offending any body."

"O, Edward!" said Florence, coloring, "do not bring up my foolish speeches against me—and do not speak as if I ought to interfere in this matter, for indeed I cannot do it. I never could in the world; I am certain I could not."

"And so," said Edward, "you whom I

have heard say so many things which no one else could say, or dared to say—you, who have gone on with such laughing assurances in your own powers of pleasing, shrink from trying that power when a noble and generous heart might be saved by it. You have been willing to venture a great deal for the sake of amusing yourself, and winning admiration, but you dare not say a word for any high or noble purpose. Do you not see how you confirm what I said of the selfishness of you women?"

"But you must remember, Edward, this is a matter of great delicacy."

"That word delicacy is a charming cover-all, in all these cases, Florence. Now, here is a fine, noble spirited young man, away from his mother and sister, away from any family friend who might care for him, tempted, betrayed, almost to ruin, and a few words from you, said as a woman knows how to say them, might be his salvation. But you will look coolly on and see him go to destruction, because you have too much delicacy to make the effort, like the man that would not help his neighbor out of the water because he had never had the honor of an introduction."

"But, Edward, consider how peculiarly fastidious Elliot is—how jealous of any attempt to restrain and guide him."

"And just for that reason it is that men of his acquaintance cannot do any thing with him. But what are you women made with so much tact and power of charming for, if it is not to do these very things that we men cannot do? It is a delicate matter—true; and has not Heaven given you a fine touch and a nice eye for just such delicate matters? Have you not seen, a thousand times, that what might be resented, as an impertinent interference on the part of a man, comes to us as a flattering expression of interest, from the lips of a woman?"

"Well, but cousin, what would you have me do? how would you have me do it?" said Florence, earnestly.

"You know that Fashion, who makes so many wrong turns, and so many absurd ones, has at last made one right one, and it is now a fashionable thing to sign the temperance pledge. Elliot himself would be glad to do it, but he foolishly committed himself against it in the outset, and now feels bound to stand to his opinion. He has, too, been rather rudely assailed by some of the apostles of the new state of things, who did not understand the peculiar points of his character; in short I am afraid that he will feel bound to go to destruction for the sake of supporting his own opinion. Now, if I should undertake with him, he might offer to shoot me; but hardly think there is any thing of the sort to be apprehended in your case. Justify your own enchantment; you have bewitched wise men into doing silly things, before now; try, now, if you can't bewitch a foolish man into doing a wise thing."

Florence smiled archly, but instantly grew more thoughtful.

"Well, cousin," she said, "I will try. Though I think you are rather liberal in your ascriptions of power, yet I can put the matter to the test of experiment."

Florence Elmore was, at the time we speak of, in her twentieth year. Born in one of the wealthiest families in—highly educated and accomplished, idolized by her parents and brothers, she had entered society as one born to command. With much native nobleness, and magnanimity of character, with warm and impulsive feelings, and a capability of every thing high or great, she had hitherto lived solely for her own amusement, and looked on the whole brilliant circle by which she was surrounded with all its various actors, as something got up for her special diversion. The idea of influencing any one, for better or worse by any thing she ever said or did, had never occurred to her. The crowd of admirers, of the other sex, who, as a matter of course, were always about her, she regarded as so many sources of diversion; but the idea of feeling any sympathy with them as human beings, or of making use of her power over them for their improvement, was one that had never entered her head.

Edward Ashton was an old bachelor cousin of Florence's, who having earned the title of oddity, in general society, availed himself of it to exercise a turn for telling the truth to the various young ladies of his acquaintance, especially to his fair cousin Florence. We remark, by the way, that these privileged truth-tellers are quite a necessary of life to young ladies, in the full tide of society; and we really think it would be worth while for every dozen of them to unite to keep a person of this kind, on a salary, for the whole year; however, that is nothing to our present purpose; we must return to our fair heroine, whom we left, at the close of the last conversation, standing in a deep reverie by the window.

"It's more than half true," she said to herself, "more than half. Here am I, twenty years old, and I never have thought of any thing, never have done any thing, except to amuse and gratify myself; no purpose—no object—nothing high—nothing dignified—nothing worth living for!—only a parlor-ornament; heigh ho! Well, I really do believe I could do some

thing with this Elliot; and yet—how I dread to try."

Now, my good readers, if you are anticipating a love story, we must hasten to put in our disclaimer; you are quite mistaken in the case. Our fair, brilliant heroine was, at this time of speaking, as heart whole as the diamond on her bosom, which reflected the light in too many sparkling rays ever to absorb it. She had, to be sure, half in earnest, half in jest, maintained a bantering platonic sort of friendship with George Elliot; she had danced, ridden, sung, and sketched with him; but she had with twenty other young men; and as to coming to any thing tender with such a quick, brilliant, restless creature, Elliot would as soon have undertaken to sentimentalize over a glass of soda water. No, there was decidedly no love in the case.

"What a curious ring that is!" said Elliot to her, a day or two after, as they were reading together.

"It's a knight's ring," said she, playfully, as she drew it off, and pointed to a coral cross set in the gold,—a ring of the red crossed knights. Come, now, I've a great mind to bind you to my service with it."

"Do, lady fair!" said Elliot, stretching out his hand for the ring.

"Know, then," said she, "if you take this pledge, that you must obey whatever commands I lay upon you in its name."

"I swear!" said Elliot, in the mock heroic, and placed the ring on his finger.

An evening or two after, Elliot attended Florence to a party at Mrs. B—'s. Every thing was gay and brilliant, and there was no lack either of wit or wine. Elliot was standing in a little alcove, spread was refreshments, with a glass of wine in his hand. "I forbid it; the cup is poisoned," said a voice in his ear. He turned quickly, and Florence was at his side. Every one was busy with laughing and talking around, and nobody saw the sudden start and flush that these words produced, as Elliot looked earnestly in the lady's face. She smiled, and pointed, playfully, to the ring; but after all, there was in her face an expression of agitation and interest which she could not suppress, and Elliot felt, however playful the manner, that she was in earnest; and so she glided away in the crowd, he stood with his arms folded, and his eyes fixed on the spot where she disappeared.

"Is it possible that I am suspected—that there are things said of me, so if I were in danger!" were the first thoughts that flashed through his mind. How strange that a man may appear doomed, given up, and lost to the eye of every looker on, before he begins to suspect himself!—This was the first time that any defined apprehension of loss of character had occurred to Elliot, and he was startled as if from a dream.

"What the deuce is the matter with you, Elliot? you look as solemn as a hearse!" said a young man near by.

"Has Miss Elmore cut you?" said another.

"Come, man, have a glass," said a third.

"Lethim alone—he's bewitched," said a fourth; "I saw the spell laid on him—None of us can say but our turn may come next."

An hour later, that evening, Florence was talking, with her usual spirit, to a group who were collected around her, when, suddenly looking up, she saw Elliot, standing in an abstracted manner, at one of the windows that looked out into the balcony.

"He is offended, I dare say," she thought; but why should I care? For once in my life I have tried to do a right thing, a good thing; I have risked giving offence for less than this, many a time. Still, Florence could not but feel tremulous when, a few moments after, Elliot approached her, and offered his arm for a promenade. They walked up and down the room, she talking volubly, and he answering yes and no, and any thing else, at cross purposes, till at length, as if by accident, he drew her into the balcony which overhung the garden. The moon was shining brightly, and every thing without, in its placid quietness, contrasted strangely with the busy, hurrying scene within.

"Miss Elmore," said Elliot, abruptly, "may I ask you, sincerely, had you any design in a remark you made to me in the early part of the evening?"

Florence paused, and though habitually the most practised and self possessed of women, the color actually receded from her cheek, as she answered—

"Yes, Mr. Elliot—I must confess that I had."

"And is it possible, then, that you have heard any thing?"

"I have heard, Mr. Elliot, that which makes me tremble for you, and for those whose life I know is bound up in you; and, tell me, were it well, or friendly in me, to know that such things were said, that such danger existed, and not to warn you of it?"

Elliot stood for a few moments in silence.

"Have I offended? Have I taken too great a liberty?" said Florence, gently. Hitherto Elliot had only seen in Flo-

rence the self possessed, assured, light-hearted woman of fashion; but there was a reality and depth of feeling in the few words she had spoken to him, in this interview, that opened to him entirely a new view in her character.

"No, Miss Elmore," said he earnestly, after some pause; "I may be pained, offended I cannot be. To tell the truth, I have been thoughtless, excited, dazzled; my spirits, naturally buoyant, have carried me, often, too far, and, lately, I have often painfully suspected my own powers of resistance; I have really felt that I needed help, but have been too proud to confess, even to myself, that I needed it. You, Miss Elmore, have done what, perhaps, no one else could have done. I am overwhelmed with gratitude, and I shall bless you for it to the latest day of my life. I am ready to pledge myself to any thing you may ask on this subject."

"Then," said Florence, "do not shrink from doing what it is safe and necessary and right for you to do, because you have once said you would not do it. You understand me?"

"Precisely," replied Elliot; "and you shall be obeyed."

It was not more than a week before the news was circulated, that even George Elliot had signed the pledge of temperance. There was much wondering at this sudden turn among those who had known his utter repugnance to any measure of the kind, and the extent to which he had yielded to temptation; but few knew how fine and delicate had been the touch, to which his pride had yielded.

THE HINDOO WIFE.

"In a small enclosure, behind a miserable hovel," says an Eastern writer, "we saw a woman tied to a stake, and a man standing over her with an air of cruel deliberation, beating her severely. As each blow of the thick bamboo fell on her naked shoulders she uttered a painful shriek of suffering. She bore the infliction some time without the least attempt to retaliate; but at length, goaded to madness by the untiring brutality of her tyrant, she made a sudden spring at his leg as he advanced to repeat the blow, and seizing him by the calf, bit him so energetically that he howled like a scoured whelp. Springing aside, however, he got beyond her reach, and then beat her with redoubled force. She now bore the blows without wincing, fixing her large dark eyes on him with an expression which seemed to say, 'You may kill me now, I have had my revenge.' The rattling blows of the bamboo might have been heard a hundred yards; still she did not move a muscle, but sat on the ground sullen and enduring, while the anger of her husband appeared to kindle and gather strength from her non-resistance. He would have fled from a firm and resolute self-defence, for every creature in human form that loves to abuse another is a coward, who revenges his own fears on whosoever he can make afraid."

Several persons who were looking with perfect unconcern on this disgusting picture of ignorance and oppression, informed me that it was far some trifling error that the domestic tyrant was thus beating his wife. Unable to endure the sight of this protracted and merciless chastisement, I sent one of my native servants to the enraged Hindoo to request him to have mercy. The moment the woman saw this interference in their family matters she broke from the cords that bound her, and rushing upon my unhappy messenger with the fury of an excited tigress, she poured upon him a volley of such eloquent abuse for meddling between man and wife, that I was perfectly astounded, and the man scampered away as if he had been bit by a scorpion, though the rest of the bystanders only smiled. She had no sooner put to flight the mediator, than she quickly, and as a thing of course, went back to the stake, where the man again bound her, and coolly proceeded to thump her to his heart's content.

Long ages of slavery have brought the Hindoo women to think the passive endurance of ill-treatment a virtue and an obligation. She respects her husband in proportion as he makes her feel she is a slave. If he did not rigorously exact the most entire submission—if he did not oblige her to treat him as a master, whose eye must be watched with fear and trembling, and whose smile must be received as a condescension impossible to be repaid, she would despise him. Nothing will cause a Hindoo woman, except among the highest classes, to rebel against her husband's authority as soon as mild treatment. Once in her life, as a part of the bridal ceremony, she sits with her lord; but if he were afterwards to permit her to eat in his presence, she would despise him, as wanting in a proper sense of his own dignity. Were he to suffer her to approach him while he is taking his own refreshment, she would cease to respect him. She never presumes to use a word of endearment or familiarity, and always calls him 'Master,' using the words and manner of the slaves of the family, when addressing him. She is not held to belong to him as a companion or partner, but as a piece of property, and wishes no further rights.

A daughter from its birth is deemed an incubrance, and its existence hardly tolerated, while a son is the idol and tyrant of his mother. Yet in old age that mother is too frequently left to perish from neglect and want. Her whole life is a story of wrong and oppression. Such is the social position of the women of India. These are the mothers and instructors of the nation, and the result may be read in her history: A hundred millions in bondage to a handful of strangers, with the richest soil and the most genial climate—starving with all the elements of wealth and power—poor, abject, and despised. By an immutable law, the moral character of a nation depends on that of its instructors. In India they are timid, ignorant, superstitious slaves; and children can never be altogether unlike their mother.

Conscience and Shame.—A gentleman was mentioning it as a remark of an acquaintance of his, 'that he never knew but one person that was completely wicked.' Johnson. 'Sir, I don't know what you mean by a person completely wicked.' Gentleman. 'Why, any one that has entirely got rid of all shame.' Johnson. 'How is, he then, completely wicked?' He must get rid, too, of all conscience.' Gent. 'I think conscience and shame the same thing.' Johnson. 'I am surprised to hear you say so; they spring from two different sources, and are distinct preceptions; one respects the world, the other the next.' A lady. 'I think; however, that a person who has got rid of shame is in a fair way to get rid of conscience.' Johnson. 'Yes, 'tis a part of the way, I grant; but there are degrees at which men stop, some for the loss of men, some for the fear of God; shame arises from the fear of men, conscience from the fear of God.'

THE HEAD AND THE HEART.

"Please, my lady, buy a nosegay, or bestow a trifle," was the address of a pale, emaciated looking woman, holding a few withered flowers in her hand, to a lady who sat on the beach of Brighton, watching the blue waves of the receding tide. "I have no half pence, my good woman," said the lady, looking up from the novel she was perusing with a listless gaze; "if I had, I would give them to you." "I am a poor widow with three helpless children depending on me, would you bestow a small trifle to help us on our way?" "I have told you I have no half-pence," reiterated the lady, somewhat pettishly. "Really," she added, as the poor applicant turned meekly away, "this is worse than the streets of London; they should have a police on the shore to prevent such annoyances." Such were the thoughtless dictates of the head. "Mamma," said a blue eyed boy who was lying on the beach at the lady's feet, flinging pebbles into the sea, "I wish you had a penny, for the poor women does look hungry, and you know we are going to have a nice dinner, and you have promised me a glass of wine." THE HEART of the lady answered to the appeal of her child; and with a blush of shame crimsoning her cheek at the tacit reproach of her artless words conveyed, she opened her reticule, and placed a half crown in his tiny hands, and in another moment the boy was bounding along the sands on his errand of mercy. A few seconds he returned, his eyes sparkling with delight, and his countenance glowing with health and beauty. "Oh! mamma, the poor woman was so thankful; she wanted to turn back, but I would not let her; and she said, God bless the noble lady, and you, too, my pretty lamb; my children will now have bread for these two days, and we shall go on our way rejoicing." The eyes of the lady glistened as she heard the recital of her child, and her heart told her that it dictates bestowed a pleasure the cold reasoning of the head could never bestow.

HINDOO WIFE.—A Hindoo woman having been summoned to give evidence before the court of judicature in Calcutta, deposed that such a circumstance happened in her presence. The judge asked where it happened. She replied, in the verandah of such a house. "Pray, my good woman," said the judge, "how many pillars are there in that verandah?" The woman not perceiving the trap that was laid for her, said that the verandah was supported by four pillars. The counsel for the opposite party immediately offered to prove that the verandah contained five pillars, and that consequently no credit could be given for her evidence. The woman perceiving her error, addressed the judge, and said,—"My lord, your lordship has for many years presided in this court, and every day that you come here you ascend a flight of stairs—may I beg to know how many steps these stairs consist of?" The judge confessed he did not know. "Then," replied she, "if your lordship cannot tell the number of steps you ascend daily to the seat of justice, it cannot be astonishing that I should forget the number of pillars in a balcony which I never entered half a dozen times in my life." The judge was much pleased with the woman's wit, and decided in favor of her party.

Newspaper Statistics.

In France, under the old constitution, they had what was called the *Tiers Etat*, or Parliament, which in finance and power was a large part of the realm. In this country, and indeed in Europe also, the Press has become the *Tiers Etat*, which, though not vested by the constitution with the forms of power, holds very much of the substance. The following is the number of the different classes of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, arranged according to rank:

	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-weeklies.	Periodicals.
New York,	34	198	13	57
Pennsylvania,	12	165	10	42
Ohio,	9	107	7	20
Massachusetts,	10	67	14	14
Indiana,	—	69	4	3
Virginia,	4	35	12	5
Illinois,	3	38	2	0
Tennessee,	2	38	6	10
Maryland,	7	23	7	7
Connecticut,	2	27	4	11
Kentucky,	5	26	7	8
Maine,	3	30	3	5
New Jersey,	1	31	1	4
Georgia,	5	24	5	6
Louisiana,	11	21	2	3
Missouri,	6	23	5	—
Vermont,	2	26	2	3
New Hampshire,	—	28	—	6
Mississippi,	2	27	1	—
Michigan,	6	26	—	1
North Carolina,	—	26	1	2
South Carolina,	3	13	2	4
Alabama,	8	24	1	—
Rhode Island,	2	10	4	2
Arkansas,	—	6	3	—
Delaware,	—	3	3	2
Dist. of Columbia,	3	5	6	3
Florida,	—	10	—	—
Wisconsin,	—	6	—	—
Iowa,	—	4	—	—

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The number of daily papers in the U. States is larger than one would imagine; and the number of what are called periodicals is much larger than can be profitably supported.

It seems that there are but five states in the Union which have not daily papers; and there are but four which have not periodicals.

In the following table will be found the proportion between the newspapers in the States and the white people. Had the blacks been included, it would have made a change in the proportions of the Slave States. The table, however, develops some instructive facts.

Louisiana,	one in	4,778
Mississippi,	one in	5,821
Rhode Island,	one in	6,050
Michigan,	one in	6,400
Massachusetts,	one in	7,019
Connecticut,	one in	7,049
Maryland,	one in	7,777
New York,	one in	8,371
Pennsylvania,	one in	8,528
New Hampshire,	one in	8,623
Arkansas,	one in	9,700
Vermont,	one in	8,853
Indiana,	one in	6,023
Illinois,	one in	9,153
New Jersey,	one in	9,225
Missouri,	one in	9,285
Delaware,	one in	9,370
Georgia,	one in	10,270
Ohio,	one in	10,760
Tennessee,	one in	11,587
Alabama,	one in	13,060
Maine,	one in	12,220
South Carolina,	one in	12,700
Kentucky,	one in	12,980
Virginia,	one in	14,125
North Carolina,	one in	17,600
Slave States,	one in	10,787
Free States,	one in	8,285

The above proportions are worth looking at. The following conclusions may be drawn.

1. Three of the oldest and most influential States of the American Union, Virginia, N. Carolina, and South Carolina, have the smallest proportional number of Newspapers, (as they have also the fewest persons who know how to read,) to the white population; if the blacks be included, they fall still farther behind.

2. Where the newspapers most prevail, as in Massachusetts, New York, &c., there are also most schools—most enterprise—most wealth, and most progress. The conclusion is, not that newspapers occasion these results, but that the Press and intelligence go together,—mutual helps to each other.

The proportional number of papers appears large in Louisiana and Mississippi, but this is caused by two evident facts. Each of them has large commercial towns, and each has more blacks than whites; the proportion being taken only in respect to the latter.

This subject is important in more respects than one. If the press be thus numerous and powerful, how is a nation to be purified in its morals unless the Press be purified? That which is seen, read, and heard everyday, like the air we breathe, will communicate strength or weakness, healing or disease. Ought not the conductors of the Press to make some salutary rules for their own voluntary government?

From the London Times.

Slavery in Turkey.—The following rather original despatch appears in "the Correspondence with Foreign Powers" to the slave trade. It is from our late Ambassador at Constantinople to our late Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Viscount Ponsonby to Viscount Palmerston.

Therapia, December 27, 1840.

MY LORD:—I have paid the greatest attention to your Lordship's several instructions on the subject of slavery in Tur-

key, with the hopes of arriving at some result that would afford a chance of obtaining in any degree the object your Lordship so earnestly desires to accomplish. I have mentioned the subject, and I have been heard with extreme astonishment, accompanied with a smile, at a proposition for destroying an institution closely interwoven with the frame of society in this country, and intimately connected with the law and with the habits, and even the religion, of all classes of the people, from the Sultan himself down to the lowest peasant. The Sultans, for some centuries past, have never married, and the imperial race is perpetuated by mothers who are slaves. In all other families slaves may be, and often are, the mothers of legitimised children, who are in all respects as much esteemed as those of legal wives. The admirals, the generals, the ministers of state, in great part have been originally slaves. In most families a slave enjoys the highest degree of confidence and influence with the head of the house. To carry what your Lordship desires unto execution, it will be necessary to limit the law of succession to the Crown, and alter the policy that has so long guided the Sultans in that respect, and also to change fundamentally the political and civil institutions and laws and the domestic arrangements of the people. Universal confusion would perhaps be the consequence of such violent changes, and probably those persons intended to be most benefited by them would be the greatest sufferers. The slaves are generally well protected against ill-treatment by the habits of the Turks, and by the interests of masters, and their religious duty, and perhaps slaves in Turkey are not to be considered worse off than men everywhere else who are placed by circumstances in a dependent situation; whilst, on the other hand, they may attain, and constantly do enjoy, the highest dignities, the greatest power and largest share of wealth of any persons in the empire. I think that all attempts to effect your Lordship's purpose will fail, and I fear they might give offence if urged forward with importunity. I was asked, "What would the English government think of the Sultan's Portefolios if it was to call upon the Sovereign of England and the people of England to alter the fundamental law of their country, and change its domestic habits and customs in order to please the taste of the Turks?" I could perceive, in spite of the good humored politeness with which this question was asked, that there was something like wounded feeling in the speaker. The Turks may believe us to be their superiors in the sciences, in arts, and in arms, but they are very far from thinking our wisdom or our morality greater than their own. I have, etc.

PONSONBY.

From the Milton Chronicle.

MESMERISM.

When Animal Magnetism made its debut in the United States, and, indeed, for some time after it had crossed the Potomac and astonished some of the most intelligent citizens in the South, we doubted its reality, and regarded 'the thing' as the generalissimo of humbug. But more recently, after having seen or heard statements of those who we knew to be men of truth and character, all testifying to the reality of animal magnetism, and speaking of its peculiar and astonishing effects, the testimony of such men (embracing eminent divines,) naturally tended to eradicate the doubts and to disperse the mist of prejudice that hung about our mind. From an unbeliever we became a doubter—and yet it would seem strange that we did not believe out and out the declarations of those who we knew had a profound regard for truth and nothing to gain by exaggeration. But a thing so prodigiously strange, and so unaccounted for, led us to suspect it for a new species of legend that deceived the eye and the ear. If however we have disbelieved or doubted Mesmerism, we cannot do so any longer. We beheld a mesmerized subject last night with our own eyes. The subject was a colored man, who was mesmerized by Dr. Lapham of Danville. The boy was taken unaware—that is, he knew not what was wanted of him at the time he was called into the room where Dr. L. was—there was no whispering, no "secret drilling"—and certainly no design in Dr. Lapham to disguise or hoax. The boy was placed in a chair facing the Doctor, and requested to look him steadily in the eye—the Dr. taking him by the thumbs, which he continued to rub gently with his thumbs for the space of ten or twelve minutes, when the boy fell asleep—he was then carefully blindfolded—we are satisfied he could not see, it was impossible. In this situation he was brought upon his feet and catechized. The boy answered every question asked him (except two or three) with astonishing accuracy. The Doctor drank water and asked him what it was: He answered "water." He then tasted Vinegar, Whiskey, Salt, Pepper, &c., and as he tasted these, separately, inquired of the boy what it was—his answers were all prompt and correct. He then took a white hat in his hand and asked the negro what it was he held in his hand? the answer was "hat." Q. "Black or white?" A. "White." The white hat was then cautiously exchanged for a black hat which contained sundry papers, and to the question "What do I hold in my hand now?" he answered "hat"—Q. "What kind?" A. "Black."—Q. "What's in it?" A. "Papers." But it would be too tedious to give all the questions asked and the answers of the mesmerized—the above will suffice—we will however observe that he answered correctly various questions that he could not have answered had he been wide awake. The handkerchief was then taken from the negro's

eyes, and he was brought to in a wonderful manner—the Doctor stood in front of him about a yard distant, and simply threw up his hands—in throwing them up twice, the boy opened his eyes and stared wildly, when the third toss of the hands (which was not so gently done) sent the negro about five feet backwards, staggering, as though he had been struck by lightning. They say, however, is 'none the worse for a' that.'

TENNESSEE.

At a Convention of Whig Delegates, held at Jackson, West Tennessee, on the 14th ult., the following Declaration and Resolutions were adopted:

DECLARATION.

Without controversy, in the opinion of this Convention, our country could never have been reduced to its present state of ruin and degradation under a wise and wholesome administration of public affairs, in a time of profound peace.

From the day of the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States down to this moment, the Government has been in the hands of our opponents—the self-styled democratic party. With ample majorities in Congress, they have adopted and carried out their own system of measures. They destroyed the Bank of the United States, and with it the best currency ever enjoyed by any people on the face of the earth; and secured the acquiescence of the people in this course by inducing them to believe that a National Bank might and would be created by them, without the objectionable features of the one they had destroyed. Then suddenly changing their ground, they opposed a National Bank in any form, and adopted the State Bank deposit system, which they promised would furnish the country with a "better currency" and cheaper exchanges than the U. S. Bank had done. This experiment having failed, again as if by magic, they changed their position, and took ground against all banks, and promised the country a currency exclusively of Gold and Silver. By this magnificent humbug they continued themselves in power another term; but suddenly this golden bubble burst, and immediately upon the heels of this explosion came the memorable sub-treasury scheme, to furnish a gold and silver currency for the office-holders and rag money and shill-plasters for the people.

Upon the adoption of this measure, so uncongenial with the spirit and genius of our free institutions—the extent of our territory and magnitude of our commerce—coupled with the most reckless usurpation of Executive power—the people of the Republic, seeing the downward tendency of things, were aroused to a sense of the dangers which threatened them, and with one accord, determined to redress the wrongs inflicted upon them by their selfish and ambitious rulers. The ever memorable Revolution of 1840 ensued. An oppressed and ruined people rose up in the majestic power of their might, and almost by acclamation our opponents were driven from power, and their destructive measures and during usurpations were condemned and repudiated. The illustrious and lamented Harrison was chosen to preside over the destinies of the nation, and the people rejoiced in anticipation of better times. But by an all-wise, but inscrutable Providence, he was cut off in the very commencement of his public duties, and the nation was deprived of their choice, and the adoption of those cherished principles to which they had so fondly looked for the restoration of their prosperity, and the re-establishment of the principles of our whig fathers of the Revolution. The accession of John Tyler, and his base treachery, perfidy and treason to his principles, his party and his country, are too fresh in the memory of all to require comment. Following "in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," Benedict Arnold, he sold himself to the enemy, and by the use and unparalleled abuse of the Veto power, he has been used by our opponents to thwart and defeat every measure adopted by a patriotic Whig Congress for the relief of a distressed and suffering country, and to continue upon us the unwise and desolating course of policy which commenced with the removal of the deposits, down to the present moment, in its most aggravated form.

From this brief review of past events, coupled with the universal state of bankruptcy and ruin which stares us in the face wherever we turn our eyes over the face of our once prosperous and happy, but now fallen and degraded country, it must be obvious to the most superficial observer, that a crisis has arrived in our national affairs, which demands the exercise of the united wisdom, patriotism and energy of the Nation. The slightest glance at the signs of the times will show great slavery on the part of the people to engage in another conflict to redress their wrongs, and for less unanimity and enthusiasm as to the distinguished spirit by whom they are to be led on to victory. Therefore—

1st. Resolved, as the sentiment of this Convention, That in consideration of the great ability of HENRY CLAY of Ky., his well known advocacy of a United States Bank, the great and leading measures upon which we believe the prosperity of our country depends,—his inflexible consistency,—his profound wisdom and experience, and unquestionable patriotism and public virtue,—that we most heartily select him as our file leader; and hereby nominate him as our candidate for the Presidency, at the approaching election, and pledge ourselves, each to each, to use the most strenuous and indomitable exertions to secure his election to a station which his important services to the country have long merited; and we earnestly exhort our Whig friends and brethren throughout the Union to a like effort.

2d. Resolved, That we consider the Bank question as having been the most important issue in the last Presidential canvass, and that the denial of this position now, is disingenuous on the part of our opponents, and that we distinctly announce our wish to make it the pivot question on which the next Presidential election shall turn.

3d. Resolved, That we regard the executive power of our State as safely lodged in the hands of our present enlightened Chief Magistrate, James C. Jones, who will faithfully watch over his best interests, and wisely and firmly administer her laws, and that with one voice we nominate him as our candidate for the same office, at the approaching gubernatorial election.

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

A modern writer says:—"There is a class of gentlemen who are excellent persons in all respects, except that they are totally deficient in a sense of the value of money. The consequence is, that they are remarkably indifferent about the proper means of gaining the world's pelf, and remarkably free and easy in spending it. And, more than this, by an apparent contradiction, which, practically, is found to be none, they contrive to spend a vast deal of money which they never gained at all. In men otherwise so extremely agreeable and worthy, this is a very lamentable thing, for somehow the bulk of mankind regard it with extreme severity and intolerance."

There are truth and force in the above. There are few of us who cannot point out individuals who are not only perfectly reckless and careless as to the manner in which they spend money, but they are also somewhat indifferent as to the manner in which they obtain it. An individual who has no means of his own, who is conscious that he is living upon the credit of others, if liberal in matters of luxury, is to a certain extent dishonest, although the individual, from habit or a perversion of moral sense, may not so regard it. Thus, the class of persons alluded to, will sometimes incur indebtedness for extravagant dress, in loans from friends, in delicacies of a costly nature, either never intending to pay for them, until coerced so to do by the law, or so utterly careless as to their indebtedness, as to render dunning for years necessary, while they are in the receipt of liberal sums and are pursuing the same system of extravagance and moral fraud. Some of these persons too, pretend to be finished gentlemen, the very pinks of society and good morals. They sometimes give freely in charity, they dress in purple and fine linen, and are in fact, benevolent, naturally and generous by disposition. Still they cannot see that while they are pursuing a course so extravagant as to render them a theme of censure and of wonder to their prudent neighbors, they are in fact committing a genteel species of robbery.

Bicknell's Reporter.

ANOTHER WARNING.

TO SOUTHERN ANTI-SLAFF MEN.—There can be no doubt that Great Britain is straining every nerve to render her manufacturers independent of the American Cotton growers.

We take the following paragraph from the Baltimore American of Monday:

"The Boston Journal says that Mr. Ellis has lately been sent on a diplomatic mission from Great Britain to Brazil, and it is suggested in some of the English papers that he is authorized to look closely into the subject of the culture of Cotton in that country, with a view to encourage its production, and thus diminish the demand for American Cotton. Some of the English papers are also declaring against the inconsistency of prohibiting the use of slave-made sugars, and at the same time encouraging the slave-cultivated Cotton of the United States. A late number of the Liverpool Mail has a violent article on this subject."

"It is evident, from these and other circumstances, that the cultivation of Cotton at the South will never be greater than at present—but will probably decline—as the amount produced cannot for any great length of time exceed the demand. This anticipation is already creating alarm among some of the southern planters—for a great depreciation of the value of property in certain of the States must be the inevitable result."

Henry Clay and Thos. H. Benton.—It is very currently rumored that in the event of the issue for the next Presidency being made between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, the great Missourian will take sides with HARRY of the West. In connection with this rumor, the following allusion to Mr. Benton in Mr. Clay's recent speech, at Indianapolis, (Inda.) may be regarded as a sign of the times.

"Having glanced in rapid review at the business of the extra session, Mr. Clay passed to the transactions of the last. He was a member of Congress during the whole war—was elected to the Senate during his absence at Ghent, but, doubting the legality of that choice, resigned, and was again elected in 1816; and he would declare that he never knew a Congress more devoted or more patriotic than the present. Its Whig members seemed anxiously resolved to carry out the measures supposed to be secured by the election of General Harrison. They had much to contend with. Besides the regular and legitimate opposition of the Democrats, they had to encounter the ve-

to power, encouraged by a kind of quasi opposition. He believed the Democratic party honest in the main, but the leaders of the party it was who stimulated Mr. Tyler to his acts of treachery. While speaking of leaders, let me (said Mr. C.) do a sheer act of justice to one of them—a man with whom I have not spoken for years, and may never again speak—I mean Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri. The contempt and disdain with which he treats John Tyler may be inferred from the fact that he never crossed his threshold—he had not, at least, up to April last; and I am told by the nodes of my friends around me, that he still continues to treat him and his treachery as they deserve, with loathing and scorn."

The New York Commercial Advertiser gives what we believe is considered the genuine version of the origin of the title "Loco Foco." The rise and progress of party epithets is a curious matter, and especially perplexing in the etymology.

The incident that gave rise to it is well known. When the present radical doctrines of Tammany Hall were first springing up from the seed sown by Fanny Wright and Robert Dale Owen, the leaders at Tammany Hall—those who had property to lose—were startled. They were then as bitterly opposed to those pestilential doctrines as any of us. And in order to break up a stormy meeting of the rank and file, they suddenly shut off the gas lights of the Hall, and left the meeting in darkness. But the rank and file, anticipating the emergency, had provided themselves against it; and a hundred locofoco matches instantly lighted as many candles, which had been brought in the pockets of the determined radicals. Hence the name, which at first was only applied to a faction. In process of time, however, the faction became the dominant party, and the name is now applied to the whole party, many of whom proudly wear it."

Who are the Abolitionists?—The Locofocos never fail to charge that the Abolitionists all belong to the Whig party; and the Hon. Wm. R. King, during the canvass of 1840, published a Letter to his old friends of Sampson county, affirming, in substance, that he had never seen a Locofoco Abolitionist in Congress, notwithstanding he had seen Duncan, and Tappan, and Williams, and Permer, &c.

The Abolition humbug being no longer of much advantage to the party, we find the Globe of the 24th ult. admitting that 1,000 Locofocos voted for the Abolition candidate in Ohio. The Globe calls them "Democratic Abolitionists."

Idea of Glory.—Mr. Van Buren has been severely condemned for the slavish sentiment, that "it was glory enough to have served under such a chief" as Andrew Jackson. The Madisonian editor has no small share of Mr. Van Buren's small spirit. In the last number of the Court Journal we find the following grand ideas with regard to Mr. Tyler:

"We say to Mr. Benton, or to Mr. Any-body-else, 'high though his title and proud his name,' that he could boast of no greater title, could attain no more enviable distinction, than being considered the friend of John Tyler,—the cherished associate of an honest man! a greater claim to true distinction than being the favorite of an Emperor!"

Just imagine it, therefore, Mr. Webster's greatest title, his most enviable distinction, to be the friend of John Tyler! What says the Massachusetts Whig to this?

Phil. N. Amer.

Who compose the "British Party" of the United States?—Our Loco Foco friends have been much in the habit of charging the Whigs with a too great partiality for the British. They have untuned them as "British Whigs," &c. &c.

So far from the Whigs being liable to this charge, they might with great truth retort it upon their adversaries; for Whig Policy is now denounced in Great Britain as inimical to the interests of that country—while Loco Foco Free Trade principles are the subjects of the untiring commendation of the British Press and British Statesmen!!

What is the Tariff, which has enraged John Bull almost to madness, but a Whig measure? And to whom does John look for its repeal or reduction, but the Loco Foco Party?

But in the elections which took place in New York on Tuesday, a man who fought against this country during the last war, and who received a pension from the British Government for services rendered against the United States, was voted for as a candidate for the Assembly by the Loco Foco party of Monroe county, who brought forward this American Patriot(?) as a true exponent of their principles.

Pet. Intell.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.

A most singular and providential escape from a melancholy death occurred in New York last week. A daughter (about four years of age) of Mr. Alfred G. Peckham was playing in the room in which her mother was busily employed, when the latter, casting her eyes to the window, beheld a sight which must have been most harrowing to the heart of a parent. A table had been moved from its place to a window, which was open; the child had got up on this table by some means not known; and when the mother beheld it, was hanging out of the window, clinging with both hands to the molding of the sill, its body suspended over a precipice of about thirty feet. Mr. P. screamed and fainting; the servant ran to the room,

and, with great presence of mind, seized the child and restored it to its mother; but the latter was so overcome by the scene, that for several days her life was considered in danger.

ADVERTISING EXECUTION SALES.

The "Milton Chronicle" says, that amongst the many applications, proposed to be made to the ensuing Legislature, for amending or enacting laws, notice is given that an effort will be made to "amend the Law, as regards Execution Sales in Districts, so there be some suitable place designated in each District, as a place for all Sales, which latter are to be advertised at least twenty days in four of the most public places, &c." The "Chronicle" thereupon, very properly suggests the passage of a general law, compelling Sheriffs and Constables to advertise all executed property in some Newspaper printed in the County. Where there are counties, so unfortunate as not to have a paper printed within their limits, the publication of such Advertisements should be made in the nearest paper. We heartily agree with the editor of the "Chronicle" in his suggestion, though we may, perhaps, subject ourselves to the imputation of being influenced by self interest. But who does not see, that the advantages derivable from such a law would be two-fold. First, Property of every kind would sell higher, because the Sale would be extensively and generally known—whereas property is now executed and sold for a mere trifle, in consequence of but few persons, comparatively, knowing of the sale. Secondly, While such a law would put an extra dollar in the pocket of the man who owned the property, it would not only drop a penny in the Printer's purse, but the mass of the people would be stimulated to read the papers more, and thereby grow wiser.

In nearly every State of the Union, (if not every one) except North Carolina, all sales under Execution, are advertised in a public Newspaper. And why not here? The present mode of publishing such Sales, by sticking up a Notice at the Court House door, or at the forks of a Road, was, doubtless, most convenient before the general circulation of Newspapers. When the existing law was passed, there were only two or three Newspapers printed in North Carolina, and it would have been idle, then, to have adopted the medium of publication now recommended. But, independent of the convenience of Newspapers for giving such notices, they are so much more certain, as a case in point will show at once. On Saturday last, we observed the Advertisement board at our Court House, shingled over with notices of various kinds. On Monday, we had a soaking rain, that lasted the whole day; and on Tuesday, hardly a vestige was to be seen of the notices alluded to, the whole having been washed off, or rendered illegible. But it is useless to multiply words, for the benefits that would flow from a regulation of the kind suggested, must be apparent to all. We hope some member, at the approaching session of our Legislature, will move in the matter. Register.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—This is the name

given to an influence, supposed to be exercised by one individual on another, through means of a fluid or emanation, or merely a strong volition, by which the patient is thrown into a profound slumber, and while in that state, appears to see clearly and to describe objects accurately, though the eyes are bandaged so closely as to prevent the possibility of deception in the matter. The subject is, at this time, exciting quite a sensation in various parts of the country; particularly in Virginia, where an animated controversy is kept up in the papers between those who believe in the doctrine, and those who do not. As at present advised, we are inclined to consider the whole affair a humbug; but our opinion may be changed, when we have an opportunity of witnessing some of the wonderful effects which are said to be produced by the magnetic influence. The account which we publish in another part of this paper, of experiments recently made by Dr. McCabe, who is spoken of as a literary and scientific gentleman, is, certainly, both interesting and wonderful, and we commend it to the reader's attention. "There are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamed of in our philosophy," and there may be something in Animal Magnetism, whether produced by sympathy, imagination, imitation or credulity, or all combined, we will not now venture an opinion. Register.

AN HONORABLE BANKRUPT.—One of our subscribers, at North Bangor, who went into bankruptcy last summer, owing seven dollars for the Democrat, recently discharged the debt by paying the whole amount. We wish some who are not bankrupts were as honest as this man. Bangor Democrat.

One of the subscribers of the Republican Journal of Old Town, who has gone into bankruptcy, owing \$14, was here a few days since, came to the office and gave his note for the amount, thus acknowledging the debt. He said, "he had no desire to avoid such small debts, but there were demands hanging over him which he could not pay a quarter of in half a century, if he could labor night and day without eating or drinking."

A mechanic, in Portland, recently, after being decreed a bankrupt, went to his grocer, tailor, shoemaker, printer, &c. and gave his note for the amount due each, saying "these were not the debts to avoid which he had gone into bankruptcy." Belfast Republican.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, November 17.

The Rev. WILLIAM COMPTON, circuit rider for the Hillsborough circuit, will, by Divine permission, preach at the following places at the times designated. The friends of the church at the different places will please make the appointments known.

Sharon,	18th	"
Hillsborough,	20th	"
Walnut Grove,	20th	"
Cedar Grove,	27th	"
Lebanon,	29th	"
Salem,	1st December.	"
Clover Garden,	2d	"
Orange Church,	4th	"

And at Chapel Hill on the 4th, at candle light.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Washington Temperance Society, was held at the Court House in this place on Saturday evening last. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Thomas Clancy, President.

Dennis Hearst, 1st Vice President. Charles L. Cooley, 2d Vice President. Lemuel Lynch, Treasurer.

Edwin A. Hearst, Secretary. William J. Bingham, Corresponding Secretary.

Wm. H. Brown, Andrew Mickle, and Walter A. Norwood, Standing Committee.

The Rev. Lewis Wiley being present, at the request of the President, favored the Society with an address.

The Rev. Robert Burwell, Lemuel Lynch, Walter A. Norwood, James M. Palmer, Thomas Anderson, sr., and Edwin A. Hearst, together with the President and Vice Presidents of the Society, were appointed delegates to the State Convention, to meet in Raleigh on the 16th of December next.

The Society then adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, the 30th of November; and the standing committee were requested to procure a speaker for the occasion.

It may not be amiss to accompany these proceedings with a few remarks on the present condition of the Society. The impression has gone abroad that the effort made in this place in behalf of Temperance has been entirely abortive; and it is to be feared that the enemies of the cause have endeavored to strengthen this impression as the means of justifying their opposition. It is true that at the outset the prospect was a bright one, and our success was much beyond the expectations of the most sanguine advocates of temperance; the cause seemed to be carrying every thing before it. It is also true that in a short time some fell off from our ranks; and though from time to time we had some accessions, yet the deserters outnumbered them. But notwithstanding the ardour of "first love" has worn off with many, and some have left us, there is much to cheer the heart of the philanthropist, and urge him on in the good work. After striking from the list those who have broken their pledge, the Society numbers seventy-three adult male members; and these, too, of such stern stuff as will enable them to hold up the credit of the Society. We may reasonably expect, then, that the next twelve months will witness an increase in our number. Such as were attracted by the novelty of the movement, and either had no earnest desire for reform, or had not firmness enough to bear them out, have had their curiosity gratified and have left us. We may now look for some permanent fruit.

If there are any friends of the cause who have become lukewarm in consequence of the desertions since our commencement, we desire such calmly to examine the matter, and ask themselves if some good has not been accomplished. We grant that there has not been so much done as we expected, but still something has been done. If one man has been snatched from a drunkard's grave, was not that worth all our efforts? And have we not reason to believe that more than one has been rescued? In addition to this, we have the influence and example of seventy-three men pledged in behalf of the cause. Let us then be true to ourselves, and the Society will prosper. Rewards are not promised to those who grow weary in well doing, but only to those who hold out faithful to the end.

The Great Western, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday the 5th inst. Among the passengers is M. Pagot, Minister from France, to succeed M. Baccourt, the late Minister, who was said to be dangerously ill at Paris. Mr.

Derrick, the bearer of the ratification of the treaty of Washington, was also a passenger in the Great Western, and also Virgil Maxey, esq., late United States Charge d'Affaires at the Hague.

So great was the stock of American Tobacco at Liverpool, that new store-houses have been obtained for its accommodation.

The difficulties between the United States and Morocco have been settled. Cotton market at Liverpool very dull.

The Rev. C. M. F. Deems, of the N. Carolina Conference, has been appointed adjunct Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of North Carolina, and will enter on the duties of his station in January next.

Onto.—The Columbus State Journal sets down the aggregate vote in the state for Governor, in round numbers, thus: Corwin 126,000, Shannon 139,400, King 5,400—total 255,800—20,000 less than the vote of 1840, and 40,000 less than the estimated number of the voters of the state. Shannon (Loco) had about 3,400 votes more than Corwin (Whig), but falls 2000 short of equalling the united vote of Corwin and King.

Capt. John Gallagher, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence in Wilmington, Del. on the morning of the 1st inst. in the 59th year of his age.

The splendid country seat of Nicholas Biddle, late President of the Bank of the United States, is advertised for sale by the sheriff of Bucks county. This sale, the editor of the Philadelphia Evening Courier says, is merely a matter of form, for the purpose of making a legal transfer of the property from the father to the son, the latter holding a large mortgage upon the property. It appears, therefore, that it is not to go out of the family.

Our neighbor of the Standard, on noticing this sale, volunteers the supposition that Mr. Biddle will charge all his misfortunes to "the wicked and corrupt administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren." It is very likely that the unfortunate stockholders in the Bank, who have been reduced to poverty by the explosion of that institution, may so charge their misfortune; but as for Nicholas Biddle, it may be doubted whether, in pecuniary matters, he has any misfortunes to lament over, for which he has not amply provided. And to this conclusion we are drawn with the more force, because of the fact stated in the New York Tribune, that Mr. Biddle voted the whole Loco Foco ticket at the late election in Philadelphia. We are at a loss to imagine why it is that this fellow feeling was elicited, unless the measures of that party have assisted to "put money in his pocket."

The editor of the North Carolinian did not know of this "fellow feeling" in Mr. Biddle the other day, when he made the quotation, "Sic transit gloria mundi," or he would not have said those "hard things" of him. But he will doubtless grow wiser as he grows older, and conform somewhat more in practice to the advice he gave to his friend of the Globe; and having the fear of "embarrassments" and "rich jokes" before his eyes, say no more "hard things," for the very prudent reason that "in the course of time and change we know not what may turn up."

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY

Intelligence has been received by the Caledonia, arrived at Boston, of the ratification of the treaty of Washington, by the Government of Great Britain, on the 14th of last month. Mr. Derrick, the bearer of the treaty from this country as ratified by our Government, was to leave Great Britain in the Great Western on the 23d ultimo, with the official documents, and has probably ere this arrived at Washington.

The London Times of the 18th of October, has an article on Mr. Webster's letter to Lord Ashburton, on the subject of Impressment, from which the following is an extract:

"Mr. Webster is certainly right in contending that the evils of the system of impressment, as practised by this country in former years, are greatly enhanced when it is attempted to enforce its operations beyond the natural limits of the territory and jurisdiction of England and its dependencies. Except as a belligerent right, it is altogether different from the practice of visiting neutral ships in search of the enemy's property. That right is a part of the law of nations; it is a necessary part of maritime warfare; and, in spite of occasional protests against it, it has been asserted and exercised by all great maritime states, and by none more than by the French themselves in the best days of their naval renown. But although a neutral exposes himself to risk by taking the enemy's goods on board, and be-

comes pro tanto an enemy, the circumstance of the voluntary presence of certain English sailors on board an American merchant ship is a very questionable ground for exercising a quasi hostile power in that vessel. For, be the municipal law of England what it may in relation to a neutral vessel, a British officer has no claim to act under any other law than that which is recognised by the world, or conceded by special treaty.

"There is, we believe, a very strong probability that in the event of a war no instructions for the impressment of British seamen found in American merchant vessels will be issued to our cruisers. The right is doubtful; the expediency of such a practice certain; nor can it be necessary for the British navy to recruit its forces by such means. It might, therefore, be possible to accede to a declaration to this effect, and to renounce a practice which it is not intended to revive."

A Funeral where a Marriage was intended.—On last Tuesday, we attended the funeral services of Miss Matilda Case, of this county, the very day and the very hour of the day when she was to have been married to the young man of her choice! Instead of the festive scene, the habiliments of mourning were on every side! And instead of joyous mirth, deep groans burst from anguished hearts!

The deceased had just past her eighteenth year—had been for several years previously to her death, a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the full triumphs of the christian faith. Her illness was short, but very severe, and though her death was triumphant, never have we witnessed such an afflictive case. Asheville Messenger.

Case of John C. Colt.—The Supreme Court of New York have unanimously refused to grant a writ of error to carry this case up to the Court of Errors in order to obtain a new trial, his counsel then applied to Chancellor Walworth, who has also denied the application. This leaves the prisoner subject to the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentencing him to be executed on the 18th inst., from which nothing except a respite or commutation of punishment by the Executive can save him.

The effect of three days of cold weather in England.—A correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, under date of 21st of October, says:

"The truth is, that the last three days have been wintry cold; and the thoughts of the approach of winter, in the midst of a distress of the population so extensive, appears to appal almost every mind. The abundance of potatoes is certainly a great salvation; but to almost millions to whom the winter is approaching without prospect of even partial employment, there is no consolation in the cheapness of the lowest food, when clothing, coals, and other equally indispensable things, cannot possibly be obtained. A gentleman of excellent abilities, and largely engaged in commerce, returned this morning from Yorkshire, and says that his friends in various parts of that manufacturing county view the approach of winter with dismay."

Commodore Elliott, the Norfolk Herald says, has resigned his commission in the navy, which has been accepted.

A man named Province, residing in Natchitoches parish, (Louisiana,) resisted a sheriff about to arrest him, and was instantly shot.

AGE RESPECTED.—No male over seventy years of age can be imprisoned in the District of Columbia for debt.

The Emperor of Russia, whose disposition to encourage the arts and sciences is so conspicuous, recently created Dr. Brewster, the American dentist, who was on a visit to St. Petersburg, a Knight of the order of St. Stanislas, and in addition nominated him Denisse, Honoraire de la Cour Imperiale de Russie.

A stone weighing half a ton, and composed of flint and basalt, recently fell at Harrogate, Eng. It was warm when it first reached the earth.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has met in extra session; its principal business is the revision of the State Laws.

TOLERANT AND LIBERAL.—The Methodist Protestants of Charleston, S. C. being about to lose their church on account of pecuniary difficulties, the congregations of fourteen other churches of that city, of different sects, generously contributed various sums towards relieving them from their difficulties and preventing the sale of their house of worship.

COONS V. CLAMS.—The Kennebec Journal says, the Locos have a new name for the Whigs; they call them Coons. As an offset for this, at least in Massachusetts, the Locos are earning for themselves the title of Clams. They are very busy at the clam-bakes and other public gatherings, in trying to gain votes on the Rhode Island difficulty.

The Lancaster (Penn.) Union records twenty-four marriages, which had taken place within a few days. Another editor says, if they go on at this rate, Lancaster county will be depopulated—there will not be a single person in it!

There are at present 137 convicts in the New Jersey state prison at Trenton, being 14 less than last year at this time. The earnings of the prisoners during the year have amounted to four or five thousand dollars more than the expenditures.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway, is now open for travel to Cumberland, a distance of one hundred and seventy-eight miles.

The Rail Road between Fredericksburg

and Potomac Creek, is completed, and about to be opened. This is the last link in the long Atlantic chain of Rail Road, and travellers will rejoice to hear of the completion of the work.

The deputy sheriff of New York states that there are 730 males and 74 females in the state prison at Sing Sing.

A lecturer was dilating on the power of the magnet, defying any one to show any thing surpassing it; when a man mounted the stand and told him that woman was the magnet of magnets; for, said he, if the load stone could attract a piece of iron a foot or two, there was a young woman who, when he was a young man, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday to have a chat with her.

No foreigner can leave Russia, or rather obtain a passport to do so, unless he has had his name advertised three times in the German and Russian newspapers. This is done with the view of protecting traders.

The Bangor Whig states that a number of the citizens of Maine are making preparations to engage in the lumber business on the Aroostook and Fish rivers, this winter. This movement is attributable to the free navigation of the St. John's river, secured by the recent treaty between Great Britain and this country.

A small boy seeing a drunken man prostrate on the door sill of a rum shop, stepped in and very quietly informed the landlord that his sign had fallen down, an unless picked up would prevent customers coming in, as the thing was in the way.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Thursday, the 17th day of November, as a day of Public Thanksgiving in that state.

Monroe Edwards, the celebrated forger, has been sentenced to ten years' hard labor at Sing Sing State Prison, and the \$40,000 found in his possession has been given up to those from whom his forged bills obtained it.

A number of mercantile failures have taken place recently, at Montreal, Canada. Losses to the amount of £100,000, have been sustained, it is stated, by merchants of that city, by the export of flour alone.

JOHN Q. ADAMS ON TEMPERANCE.—The following passage occurs in a recent address of the venerable ex-President on the subject of temperance:

"In the ardor of your zeal for moral reform, forget not the rights of personal freedom. All excess is of the nature of slavery. Self-government is the foundation of all our political and social institutions, and it is by self-government alone that the laws of temperance can be enforced. In the effort to recover your brother from treading the primrose path of dalliance with the Circean cup, allure him by kindness, rather than repel him by reproach. Teach him still more by example than by precept. Seek not to force upon him by legislative enactment, that virtue which he can possess only by the dictates of his own conscience, and the energy of his own will. Let no tincture of party politics be mingled with the pure stream from the pure fountain of temperance. May the watchword of moral reform be the inscription upon your banners, and may the standard of your spiritual and anti-spiritual warfare, in concert with those congenial armies, be borne aloft in triumph, till the cause of temperance shall spread, conquering and to conquer, from sea to sea, and from the river to the end of the earth."

Philadelphia, November 1.

Quite a brilliant military display took place yesterday, connected with the arrival of Col. R. M. Johnson. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the whole body of troops passed up Arch street, and made an imposing appearance. The officers and men not only looked well, but marched in the finest order. The turnout was altogether creditable to the Committee of Arrangement. The Colonel occupied a harouche, and with his hat off, bowed to the crowds of spectators, and was evidently much gratified at his cordial reception. The escort, indeed, was quite a brilliant affair. The music, the flags, the mounted troops, and the infantry, as they passed down Chestnut street, after night fall, produced quite an excitement, and prevented a gay, animated, and enlivening scene. The ex Vice President had every reason to be proud of such a reception. Inquirer.

It is stated that the assignees of the Bank of the United States, have filed a bill of discovery in the nature of an equity proceeding, in the District Court, against Nicholas Biddle, desiring that he may be made to answer, under oath, how and for what purposes he expended large sums of money belonging to the late Bank of the United States, obtained on orders, receipts, checks, &c., to the amount of \$396,000.

A man by the name of DeLisle has appeared and laid claim to the whole of the land upon which Jefferson city, Mo., has been built. He purchased it previous to the war, and in 1812 enlisted in the army. Since that time he has not been heard from until within a short time past. Acting under the belief that he was dead, his sisters had sold the property. Ball. Sun.

Melancholy Death.—A girl 12 years of age, by the name of Mary Kenny, a servant girl in the family of Mr. George Clark, was seriously burnt yesterday afternoon by her clothes taking fire. She had put spirits of turpentine on her dress to take out the spots, and was drying it

before the stove, when the spirits ignited, and instantly her whole dress was on fire. Mats and other articles were applied, and the fire put out, but she was so seriously burnt that she died this morning, after passing a night of most excruciating suffering. Mr. Ferdinand Clark had his hands severely burnt by his endeavors to quench the flames, which at one time reached to the ceiling of the room, so rapid was the destruction of her clothing. Boston Transcript.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Managers of the State Temperance Society, at Raleigh, 3rd Nov. 1842.

Resolved, That a State Temperance Convention be held in this City, on Friday, 3 o'clock P. M. 16th December next, and that all the Societies in this State be affectionately and earnestly requested to send delegates to the same.

Resolved, That the editors in our state, friendly to the cause, be respectfully requested to give these Resolutions, with the following Address, one or two insertions in their respective papers.

To the Officers and Members of all the Temperance Societies in North Carolina. Brethren, and fellow laborers in an enterprise, so full of incalculable blessings to a numerous class of the family of man.

We, in conformity to the above Resolutions, do cordially invite you to send on some of your most efficient Members, as Delegates, to the Convention, for the object of promoting the best success of the great and good cause in which we all take such a deep felt interest. Delegates from other States, are also respectfully invited to the Convention.

WM. HILL, Chairman.

WILL. PECK, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Greensborough, on Thursday evening, the 3d inst. Mr. LYNDON SWAIN, senior editor of the Patriot, to Mrs. ABRAHAM SWAIN.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on Friday last, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH FORREST, widow of the late James Forrest, esq. aged about 50 years. Mrs. F. had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for many years.

Died, in this vicinity, on Tuesday evening last, THOMAS RUFFIN, son of Mr. John U. Kirkland, aged about 3 years.

Died, in Raleigh, on the 14th instant, in the 64th year of his age, Rev. WILLIAM MCPHEETERS, D. D. He died of a Calculus affection, for the relief of which, the operation of Lithotomy was performed, about a fortnight since, by a distinguished Surgeon, of Virginia. His illness has been protracted, and his sufferings were of the most excruciating character, but we doubt whether there ever was a more remarkable illustration of Christian fortitude, and uncomplaining endurance of agonizing pain, than this case afforded. He had a distinct view of his approaching dissolution, which through the power of unshaken faith, he contemplated with entire resignation and composure, eminently sustained by the consolations of the holy religion which he professed.

The attainments of Dr. McPheeters as a distinguished Divine, a ripe scholar, and a faithful and eminently successful teacher of youth, are too extensively known to require notice. But we should feelly discharge the obligations of affection and gratitude, ever entertained for the deceased, did we permit the occasion to pass (pressed as we are for time) without some expression of them. We knew him long, and knew him well. His virtue was of the severest kind. An inflexible integrity, a stern moral principle, an uncompromising adherence to truth and right, regardless of consequences, were his prominent characteristics. We have often been permitted to mingle with him in his own beloved family circle, and in the society of friends, to imbibe instruction from his teachings, and to listen to his warnings from the sacred desk. The past lives like a picture to our eye; whilst its influence operates upon the heart. Never were the charms of friendship; and the adornments of the Christian temper and spirit, more delightfully blended, than in our deceased friend. As light is the charm of the natural world, so was simplicity the charm in him. Although polished by education, and gifted with attainments that might well inspire their possessor with a consciousness of such endowments, which few feel without, on some occasions, giving evidence that they are prized, yet none ever saw in him the slightest tendency to pride or vanity. A beautiful humility rested on him like a garment, and he never put it off. His gentleness and simplicity, interwoven as they were with a warmth of feeling, and illustrated by acts of the most abiding friendship, won for him in return the most fervid feelings of attachment. But he has gone to his reward, and the whole community mingle their sympathies with his bereaved family. But why should they weep?

Why weep for him, who, having run The bound of man's appointed years, at last, Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done, Serenely to his final rest has past; While the soft memory of his virtues yet Lingers like twilight hues, when the bright sun is set.

His youth was innocent; his riper age Marked with some act of goodness every day; And, watched by eyes that loved him, calm, and sage, Faded his late declining years away. Cheerful he gave his being up, and went To share the holy rest that waits a life well spent. Register.

THE MARKETS.		
Petersburg, Nov. 17.		
Cotton,	7 1/2	8
Tobacco—Large,	1 75	2 25
Leaf,	3 00	3 50
Fayetteville, November 9.		
Flour,	5 00	5 75
Salt—(sack),	2 50	2 52
(bushel),	50	60
Cotton,	7 1/2	8
Beeswax,	27	28

Weekly Almanac.		
NOVEMBER.		
17 Thursday	6 58/5	2
18 Friday	6 58/5	2
19 Saturday	6 50/5	1
20 Sunday	7 05	0
21 Monday	7 15	50
22 Tuesday	7 25	58
23 Wednesday	7 25	58
MOON'S PHASES.		
New	3 10 25 morn.	
First	3 07 59 after.	
Full	12 10 13 after.	
Last	25 33 morn.	

2,500 pair of BOOTS AND SHOES.

OF his own make and of Northern manufacture, being a general assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, a offered for sale on very accommodating terms for cash, or on a short credit to private customers. Those from the North, mostly of this Fall's purchase, were selected by himself with great care. I have also received the most superior and extensive assortment of materials for manufacture that has, perhaps, ever been brought to this market, and have I am prepared to do work that will not be inferior to any done in the state. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, and give him a trial.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9. 49—

Leather, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand the following articles, which will be sold for cash only: Best Philadelphia Calf Skin, Morocco, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Seal Skins, Lining Skins, Binding Skins, Shoe Thred, Boot Webbing, Root Cord and Springs.

I have also an assortment of Skives, as article for harness.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9. 49—



Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR begs leave to inform the public generally, that she has just received a handsome assortment of articles in her line; among which, she would particularly mention, in some excellent. Pine Apple and other Chees, and several barrels of Macarons, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The public are invited to give her a call.

November 9. 49—

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY: Notice to show cause against Petitions of the following Petitioners for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Newbern, on Monday the 23d day of January, 1843, to wit:

- ORANGE COUNTY.
- Alfred Waddell, farmer.
- Russell James, farmer.
- John Horner, farmer.
- General Baker, wheel-wright.
- William R. Hopkins, farmer.
- James Nuttall, inn-keeper.
- William Steel, farmer.
- William Lloyd, farmer.
- Joseph J. Woodrow, tailor.
- William Lackey, farmer.
- Charles M. Latimer, late merchant.
- Joseph L. Moring.
- John M. Mason, tinner.
- William Durham, farmer.
- Thomas Riley, laborer.
- Solomon Fuller, saddler.
- James M. Watson, saddler.
- James A. Morgan, farmer.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, D. J. U. S. D. C.

November 4. 49—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of January, by cash or by note—the first most desirable. He is disposed to extend all proper indulgence, but money must be had to enable him to carry on his business.

WM. H. BROWN.

November 9. 49—

To Rabbit Hunters.

THE subscriber wishes to an estate between three and five thousand of RABBIT SKINS, to be taken during the present season. A reasonable price in cash or notes will be given in exchange for the same.

CHARLES S. WARREN.

November 9. 49—

Just Published,

AND For Sale at Mr. Lynch's Jewellery Shop and at Dr. A. Parks's establishment. "A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of EDWARD C. BOLING, with a full account of his remarkable case of Bigamy," &c. Price 25 cents.

October 26. 47—

Job Printing, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.
The Philadelphia Forum concludes an article upon Whig principles and prospects, in the following strain:
The nation wants a national currency—a circulating medium of equal value in Maine and Florida, and the Whig party is pledged to secure it, while our opponents are just as resolutely committed against it. The States crushed with debt and taxation, look to the eminent domain of the general government for relief. Obtained as it was, at the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure, they contend that its proceeds should be made to contribute to the succor of the people of the States. Against this great relief measure, our opponents are to a man opposed. They aim only to maintain the national government in selfish seclusion from the affairs of the States, while we contend that as it was created by the States, it is bound to use its power to aid them when in need—that it departs from the true intent of its creation when it isolates itself in selfish seclusion from the general welfare, and refuses to extend a helping hand to the suffering members of the confederacy. The Whig party looks upon the general government as an agent of good and not of evil—and it holds that it is bound to do all in its power to promote the interests of the States and the people of the States. The nation cannot dispense with these great principles. The Whig party is the national party—the people's party, identified with all their pursuits and interests, and as sure as 1844 shall come, that party will be placed in power to carry out these measures, and Henry Clay will be the chosen instrument of reform and national regeneration.

Encouragement to Politicians.—The editor of the Richmond Whig thus sarcastically remarks on the general subject of politics, as at present understood in this country:
“We end, then, as we began—that politics are in this country a huge bribe-patch, through which the smallest creatures make their way with least harm. Rabbits and reptiles (things that can creep and wriggle) get along best. Any thing larger, unless fenced with the skin of a jackass, has to take the clearing tools (the bribe hook and grubbing hoe), and will come out at last with an empty belly, and a plenty of nothing but scratches.”

Heroes of the Revolution.—There are in the United States just one hundred soldiers of the Revolution on the pension list, over one hundred years of age. The oldest man on the list is Michael Hare, of Union county, Pennsylvania, who is in his 115th year.

20 Dollars Reward.
BANK away from William C. Davis, in the town of Hillsborough, on or about the 10th of August last, two mules, one by the name of BEN and LEWIS, one about thirty, and the other about thirty two years old, each about five feet ten or eleven inches high. They may yet be lurking about Hillsborough, where one of them (Ben) has a wife. The above reward will be given for the said negro, or ten dollars for either of them, delivered to me near Hillsborough, N. C. or confined in any jail so that I get them.

JOHN B. LEATHERS.
Agent for Wm. C. DAVIS.
N. B. The subscriber is authorized to sell Ben as soon as he may be taken.
J. B. LEATHERS.
November 9. 49-3w

Stray Bull.
A STRAY brindle and white BULL, with short horns, four or five years old, crop and half crop in one ear, has been seen with my cattle for some fifteen or eighteen months. The owner can get him by paying all expenses.
JAMES BISHOP.
November 9. 49-3w

CARD.
DR. WM. CAMERON respectfully offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chatham, Woody's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.
September 7. 40-4m

Equity Sale.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.
In Equity—September Term, 1842.
Nancy Patterson's Heirs at Law, Petition to sell Land.

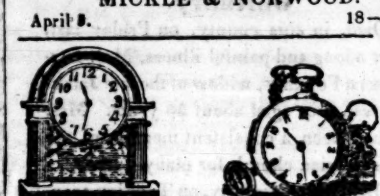
IN pursuance of a decree made in this case, I shall offer for sale before the court house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 28th of November next, A TRACT OF LAND lying on second creek of New Hope, adjoining the lands of Mark Pickett and the dower tract of Samuel Moore's widow, it being part of her dower, and supposed to contain one hundred and twenty-eight acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
October 26. 47-4w

Equity Sale.
In Equity—September Term, 1842.
James Craig & others, heirs of Rebecca Craig, Esq. late, to sell Real Estate.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September Term, 1842, I shall offer for sale, on the 28th day of November next, before the court house in Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months, A TRACT OF LAND on the waters of New Hope, adjoining the lands of Samuel Strayhorn, William Craig and others, supposed to contain 50 acres, more or less.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
October 19. 46-4w

Job Printing.
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Groceries Groceries!
A Fresh Supply.
THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:
50 bags Coffee, including—
Best Rio, Java, &c.
Best Brown Sugar
Havana Sugar
Best Loaf and Crushed
Sugar
Molasses
Raisins
Rice
Best Green Tea
“Black”
Herring
Salt
Bar Iron, assorted
Steel
Hoop Iron
Sheet
Shear
Cat Nails, assorted
Mould-boards
Castings
Weeding Hoes
Spades and Shovels
Manure Forks
Polished Trace Chains
Best Chewing Tobacco
Spanish Cigars
Tupentine Soap
Tallow Candles
Sperma
Spanish Indigo
Madder
White Lead, in kegs
Dry White Lead
“Red Lead
Spice
Black Pepper
Ground & Race Ginger
Cloves
Mace
Camphor
Patty
Salt Petre
Allum
Epsom Salts
Glauber Salts
Copars
Ground Log-Wood
Lamp Black
Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.
April 8. 18-



WATCHES and Jewellery.
EMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of:
Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver “Fimbles,”
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gilt Lockets,
Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.
May 4. 52-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.
In Equity—September Term, 1842.
Thomas P. Clements and wife, and others, vs.
Wm. Nichols, adm'r of Ed. Herndon, & others.
Petition for an account.
IT is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that William B. Herndon, Benjamin R. Herndon, Hawkins E. Herndon, John R. Herndon, Henderson Owen and Rebecca his wife, Tobias Grider and Mary his wife, William High and Frances his wife, Rufus and Aley Herndon, infants, and Henry W. Nichols, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set down for hearing.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
Price adv. \$4 50. 47-6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1842.
Joseph G. Royster v. Hardy Royster.
Attachment levied on negro woman Winney, in possession of William Royster.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hardy Royster, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that he be and appear before the Justice of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be granted against him.
Witness Charles Mason, clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of September, A. D. 1842.
CHARLES MASON, Clerk.
Price adv. \$4 50. 46-6w

Notice.
ALL those indebted to MEBANE & TURNER must call and settle by November Court, or they will find their names or accounts in the hands of an officer.
MEBANE & TURNER.
August 12. 37-

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills
AND PHENIX BITTERS.
THESE superlative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and inveterate efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate forms of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Biliousness and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulous as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health. Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite, the mumps, swollen face and gums, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and placenta, and the sicknesses incidental to females, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also the most certain preventatives, and the surest restorers of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purgatives and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.
These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.
D. HEARTT, Agent.
July 13. 32-

The American Family Medicine.
THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied. While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolute and astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his “MEDICAL MANUAL,” where a widely varying selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre-eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra-headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and biliousness and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal), Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by
D. HEARTT Agent.
August 29. 39-

THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.
THERE is no remedy known either in professional or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in this prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon diseases in general, in FEVER and AGUE, and all Bilious Affections, they are more so, because in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, not in there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here subjoined, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to ensure invariable success, these must be rigidly followed.

Fever and Ague, in its four leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a periodical administration of a proper remedy, in connection with the specific powers of one of the ingredients in his medicines, in the secret of the invariable triumph, while all other practitioners either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anetox, or Ague, is either Quotidian, or daily; Tertian, or third day; Quartan, or fourth day; Erratic, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is Complicated, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever, a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a fourteenth-day crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the Life Pills at bed time, and next morning before breakfast a full wine glass of the Phenix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before; on the third night four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking four Pills every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the Ague will cease to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until on the fourteenth day, with two Pills every night after the seventh day. He will then, and not until then, with positive and invariable certainty, be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague, but of whatever bilious and liver affections it may have superinduced, or even in any way connected. If, however, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phenix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed, at least three times on the fourteenth day, Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, the will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children, a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, smaller quantities of the Bitters will only be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely effectual LIFE MEDICINES, has been perfectly triumphant in the worst regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the northern lakes, where the malarial prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. Dr. Moffat's, if, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and joyful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other intermittent Fevers, Liver and Bilious affections, and derangements of the digestive functions generally, but also in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Costiveness, Pains in the sides and limbs, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Piles, Worms, Scoury, and a host of other complaints, for the cure of which these Vegetable Life Medicines are so preeminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however, that many of these diseases, as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health, are occasioned by Fever and Ague, Dr. Moffat, in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute ascendancy of his medicines over this malady, the fountain head of so many others. He has only to add, that the Life Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, and have acquired the reputation they have long possessed, not by the usual artificial efforts, but solely by their invariable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York.
Sold also, at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, by
DENNIS HEARTT, Agent.
August 29. 39-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.
In Equity—September Term, 1842.
Thos. W. Holden v. William George and others.
Petition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Roddy George, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set down for hearing.
Witness James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
Price adv. \$4 50. 47-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.
In Equity—September Term, 1842.

Zachariah Trice vs. Henderson Owen and others.
Injunction.
IT is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that Henderson Owen, one of the defendants in this case, appear, plead, answer or demur, on or before the next term of this Court, to be held in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set down for hearing ex parte.
Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office.
JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
Price of adv. \$4 50. 47-

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

GUS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and vicinities who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

G. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has on hand some of our instruments in that State, and shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82-

Saddling Business.
THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage, Gig, and Carriage Harness, Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,) Carriage, Sulky, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips, Collars of all kinds, Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.
HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.
JANUARY 5. 05-

The Christian Sun.
THE above indicates the title of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, so soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and disunion will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies will be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Christian's proper demand will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Saviour's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month, at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee, of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the reception of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERR, of Junto, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as editor, communications should be directed to him, Postmaster at Junto, Orange county, N. C.
August 17. 37-

Fresh Lucerne and Clover Seed.
THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above seeds.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.
July 25. 34-

For Sale.
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now under cultivation. The land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighbourhood unexceptionable. The owner of this Land living in Lincoln, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land, will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N. Waddell, who resides near it.
WM. CAMERON, Agent.
August 5. 37-

Disease a Unit.
HOW simple, yet how wise, and how beautiful are the laws of nature, and how they are stamped upon every roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by
ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.
This principle governs the human body. Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Universal Pills attract the impurities of the blood to the bowels, and expel them from the body. Attraction and diseases are both unita. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.
The bowels for instance are centres—the most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholera, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Dr. Moffat's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and the blood is restored to purity.
Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, febrileness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant symptoms are speedily removed by a few doses of Dr. Moffat's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind, much watching, near, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, lead to a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, apoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Dr. Moffat's Pills. According as the blood is becoming impure with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Dr. Moffat's Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health-restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by causing a derangement of the general health. If Dr. Moffat's Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation, often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Dr. Moffat's Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken by their advice has been followed; it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its power of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. If Dr. Moffat's Pills are used, they excoriate the fibres and open the pores. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Dr. Moffat's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to suppurate and irritate and burn in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, anastomalous enlargements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostate gland, cured by abstracting with the DR. MOFFAT'S PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Dr. Moffat's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life with you is capable of sustaining.
Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale of Dr. Moffat's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Dr. Moffat's Pills: Dennis Heatt, Hillsborough.

Stedman & Ramsey, Pittsborough. Humphreys & Gaiter, Lexington.

Joseph H. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson. James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph. John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.

G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange. E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.

J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough. James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.

Wood & Neal, Madison, Do. J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.

Owen M'Alcer, Yanceyville, Caswell. J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 33-12m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
Thomas Faucett, adm'r. vs. John Crain and others. } Petition to sell Real Estate.

IN this case, the petitioner having made oath on filing his petition, that the defendants John Brantly and wife Nancy, Winship Petty, and Foreman Willoughby and wife Sarah, are not inhabitants of this state, publication is therefore made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard accordingly.
J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price Adv. \$5 50. 45-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as continuing their subscription until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer times in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 3 per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.